ALL VILLE

RICHMOND, VA.

Another Democratic Luminary.

burg. The "Valley Star" says of him:

Give him a fair trial, and the Democracy

our warmest wishes for his success."

about Texas:

wish him success.

Rockbridge "Valley Star:"

our friends to this suggestion?"

his last Concert this evening at the Theatre.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 25, 1844.

justify them in depressing the mass of their sub-

is a title to be acknowledged by Americans.

But enough of the Texas question for the pre-

ment. It wants no better evidence of the failure

people to believe that the Government and exalted

who hesitate not to ayow, that "Government should take care of the rich and powerful, who, in turn, are to be looked to, to take care of the

hapman?

tively dull.

before last, that this distinguished public servant would not be a candidate for re-election to Con-

gress from the Botetonit district. We hope he

will reconsider his determination-or, if he will

met the approbation of his constituents, and we

cannot doubt, that they will cheerfully confide their

THE FOREIGN NEWS-PUBLIC OPINION IN EUROPE ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS. We published yesterday in an extra, and in a portion of our regular edition, an abstract of the news brought from Europe by the Acadia. In this day's paper we give our usual ample and carefully prepared resume of all the intelligence thus received. Full details of the political, commercial, theatrical and general news will be found under the respective heads, and to them we refer our

The news, although not presenting any points of startling interest, is yet interesting and important in a high degree to intelligent people of this country. We have now received a tolerably full expression of the public opinion of Great Britain with regard to our recent Presidential electionand the very marked and enlarged degree of attention which that event, and American affairs in general, appear to have received on the other side of the Atlantic, cannot but be regarded with high gratification by every reflecting and true friend of the progress of free institutions. We have not very far to look back upon the time when have not very far to look back upon the time when the receipt of intelligence from America was an event hardly deemed worthy of a passing allu-sion in the leading journals of Great Britain.— Now we find every arrival from our shores look-ed to with interest. The messages of the President, the speeches of our leading statesmen, the move-ments of parties, and our political condition gene-rally, are now taken up and discussed in British journals with a degree of attention almost equal journals with a degree of attention almost equal to that hestowed by them on their own affairs .-All this discovers in the most intelligible manner, the growing power of that influence which this Republic is exercising upon the mind of Europe, and is calculated, in an eminent degree, to afford encouragement to the believer in the ultimate universal triumph of the principles of free govern-ment, over the cumbersome and oppressive dy-mastics of the ancient world.

We have given to-day a number of very interesting extracts from the leading journals of London, which will convey a very comprehensive and accurate view of public opinion in Great Britain with reference to this country, and particolorly with regard to the recent general election.

The election of Mr. Polk seems to have excited amongst all parties considerable surprise. Every interest, however, draws its own conclusion.— For instance, the stockjobbers on 'Change consider the election of Mr. Polk as a very detestable der the election of Mr. Polk as a very detestable and atrocious act on the part of the people of this country. And why? because they ardently desired the election of Mr. Clay, in the expectation that his administration would distribute the proceeds of the public lands to the several States, and thereby enable them to pay their debts at once. The "Times," it will be perceived, is very websenest in its declaration against the election. vehement in its declamation against the election of Mr. Polk. It laments with a singularly amus-ing air of condolence, the decaying influence of the "austere and dignified Republicanism of New England," and in the victory of Mr. Polk—on whose name it actually condescends to perpetrate a witticism, somewhat stale to-be-sureonly the perpetuation of a reign of anarchy, and the accelerated progress of the whole land, in that "rapid decline of public morality and public estimation," which it affects to have discovered during the last four years. The organ of the stockjobbers, however, lets out, before it winds up its long and windy declamation, the source of its hostility-"the defeat of the man who would have restored the financial credit of the country."

On the other hand, the manufacturers and free trade men think very highly of this election.— They consider that a favorable prospect is opened up, of an increased commercial intercourse with this country, on terms advantageous to their interests. They anticipate a modification of the Tariff, and in the marked want of success which attended Mr. Webster's persevering labors in electioneering for Mr. Clay, they discover omens highly favorable to the progress of free trade principles. The Government organs are quite li-beral in their abuse of the ascendant party, and the changes, on the violent outcries of "fraud" and "corruption," which the Whigs uttered in the not he contemplated by any intelligent observer without feelings of ridicule and contempt. But what a contrast did the election in this country,

country in twenty years put together.

In the Irish papers a great deal of satisfaction is expressed at the result of our election. O'Consell appears to think highly of it. The general in France and Great Britain, public opinion has been more excited and agitated by our last election, than by any other similar occurrence in our States, it would appear, have presented them-selves in a new and imposing magnitude to the European eye. Men are beginning to comprehend the progress of this mighty country. Its rapidly dation of a society which is, at the present mo-augmenting population—its vastly increasing ment, shaken to its very foundations." augmenting population-its vastly increasing commerce—the steady growth of its manufactures -the visibly successful operation of its civil in-situations—are working out with such prosperity and triumph the great problem of man's capacity for self-government, that the advocates of human for self-government, that the accounts of nation rights in Europe are gathering fresh strength, the timid friends of liberty are embodened, and the interested supporters of less fiberal institutions, are becoming seriously alarmed. The first feelare becoming seriously alarmed. The bracket fing of of astonishment in Europe at Polk's election, will be succeeded by a deeper, wider, and more powerful lesting, when the diplomatic correspondence between our government and Mexicaspondence between our government and Mexicaspondence between that have since taken to of the system, which would be favorable to tion of the system, which would be favorable to place; come to occupy public attention. We may then expect a terrifle outbreak of indignation against this country from the organs of the morphises to that effect to his own party. The design of the morphises to that effect to his own party. The design of the morphises to that effect to his own party. The design of the morphises to that effect to his own party. The design of the morphises to that effect to his own party. The design of the morphises to that effect to his own party. The design of the morphises to that effect to his own party. The design of the morphises to that effect to his own party. The design of the morphises to that effect to his own party. parchists. We will be denounced as plunderers -as robbers-as the most rapacious and unprincipled nation under heaven.

All these things, however, testify to the same great truth; a truth, of which even a great portion of the American press itself, the party journals, appear to be partially, if not altogether blind,—that this country is beginning to exercise a mighty influence in Europe, favorable to the progress of free government. And it is only beginning to wield this influence. What will that influence have wrought, before the next twenty years have added their weight to its resistless power.—[N. Y. Herald.]

anxiety by the whole political world.

Fremours at Liveapoot.—The amount of freight offering for the United States, is about the stress, is about the last Boston steamer sailed hence; there is little briskness apparent in the shipping trade, and the rates remain unaltered.—The amount of freight offering for the United States, is about the states, is about the last Boston steamer sailed hence; there is little briskness apparent in the shipping trade, and the rates remain unaltered.—The amount of freight offering for the United States, is about the same as when the last Boston steamer sailed hence; there is little briskness apparent in the shipping trade, and the rates remain unaltered.—The amount of freight offering for the United States, is about the same as when the last Boston steamer sailed hence; there is little briskness apparent in the shipping trade, and the rates remain unaltered.—The amount of freight offering for the United States, is about the same as when the last Boston steamer sailed hence; there is little briskness apparent in the shipping trade, and the rates remain unaltered.—The rates are, for New York, per packet ships, for articles subject to special contract, viz: copporately and the rates are all t power .- [N. Y. Herald.

[BY THE ACADIA.] Speculations of English and French papers on Mr. Polk's Election.

[From the London Times.] OfMr. Polk we know nothing, except that he has achieved a triumph over the most able and respected man in the Union, though he was scarcely more known in that Union a few months ago than he now is in Europe. He has not been chosen for his past services, or his political experience, or for civil eloquence, or for military fame, for these qualities would, doubtless, long ago have brought him within our notice, if he had possessed them or any of them. But the less of presents greatness or industrial services are contained by copies of the Critical States:

I herewith transmit a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanied by copies of the correspondence asked for by your resolution of the 12th instant.

JOHN TYLER. scarcely more known in that Union a few months the passions by which he has been thus strangely raised into this conspicuous position. As such thea, we must remark, with no ordinary concern, that with the single exception of the Tariff question, on which he is pledged to a more liberal commercial policy than his opponent, his election to this important office is the triumph of evenuent of France, relating to the proposed annexation to this important office is the triumph of evenuent of Texas to the United States."

And in answer thereto, has the honor to transrything that is worst over everything that is best in the United States of America. It is a victory slave States over the free-by the repudiating States over the honest ones-by the partizans of the annexation of Texas over its opponents—by
the adventurous and unserupulous Democracy of

Republicanism of New England. No one in Europe has failed to observe the rapid decline of the United States in public morality and in public estimation, in their policy and their principles as a nation, and in all that renders a people permanently strong and prosperous during the last few years, and more especially during the accidental administration of Mr. Tyler. The correspondence with the Department in reference death of General Hatrison was, indeed, in more ways than one, a national, and more than a national ealamity; but we had not ceased to entertain the hope, that the party which brought him into office, four years ago, would now be strong enough to carry Mr. Clay's election. It appears that the evil has already gone too far. By pandering to the passions of the populace, Mr. Tyler has not only let loose, but instigated the worst tendencies of Democracy. To his Treaty with Texas, which drove Mr. Van Buren from the field, Mr. Polk may be said to owe his election. death of General Harrison was, indeed, in more to it, being a narrative of informal conversations dering to the passions of the populace, Mr Tyler has sins not only let lose, but instigated the worst as not only let lose, Democracy. To his Treaty with Evans, which move Mr. Van Buren from the Texas, which move Mr. Van Buren from the United States. The Wall of the United States and the United States. The Wallington April 23, 1844.

The Walig candidate has perished in the attempt to stem this feare current of medicated popular excitement. The Whig Party have been beaten, when everything depended on the possibility of when everything depended on the possibility of when everything depended on the possibility of meating moderation and problets to Bear and the country by their influence; and problets and the country by their influence; and problets are president as Enonge in the despatch of August 26th, 1844, berewith coming woods, heavily timbered, and first rate tobace land, stay acres, a large portion in woods, heavily timbered, and first rate tobace land, stay acres, a large portion in woods, heavily timbered, and first rate tobace land, stay acres, a large portion in woods, heavily timbered, and first rate tobace land, stay acres, a large portion in woods, heavily timbered, and first rate tobace land, stay acres, a large portion in woods, heavily timbered, and first rate tobace land, stay acres, a large portion in woods, heavily timbered, and first rate tobace land, stay acres, a large portion in woods, heavily timbered, and first rate tobace land, stay acres, a large portion in woods, heavily timbered, and first rate tobace land, stay acres, a large portion in woods, heavily timbered, and first rate tobace land, stay acres, a large portion in woods, heavily timbered, and first ate tobace land, stay acres, a large portion in woods, heavily timbered, and first tate tobace land, stay acres, a large portion of land stay acres, a large

already combatted their arguments and their assurready combatted their arguments and their as-sumptions. They amount to the strongest ex-pressions of hostility against the supposed in-fluence and designs of Great Britain on the North American Continent; and either the means they have used to gain the popular suffrages are as insincere as they false, or they hold that the acquisition of Texas, by arms, if necessary, is the first duty of a President of the United States. They can hardly escape from the dilem-ma in which they stand between excessive rashness and excessive deceit; but we cannot expect that they will have the energy or the power, any more than Mr. Tyler has had them, to resist or control the popular excitement which has brought

It has been observed by the most judicious ob-server of the institutions of the United States, M. de Tocqueville, that political parties in America rally round an individual as the symbol of their them into office. own theories; and that parties are strongly interested in the election, not so much with a view to the triumph of their principles, under the auspices of the President elect, as to show by the majority which returned him, the strength of the sup-porters of those principles. It must not be pre-sumed, that the success of the Democratic party on this occasion is so complete as at once to have decided in their favor all the great questions of domestic and loreign policy. If the election of a President irrevocably decided the policy of a U. States Government for the next four years, the country would be not only agitated but convulsed by such a contest. But the strict limitations imposed by the Constitution on the power of the Chief Magistrate, and more especially the control exercised by the Senate of the United States over his relations with foreign powers, render the triumph less signal and the danger less immi-nent. Be the indiscretion of a President what it may, he can scarcely plunge the country into war or confusion as long as the Senate remains faithfal to its trust.

What, therefore, we chiefly deplore on the present occasion is, the defeat of those men who were most able and most willing to have labored to re-store the financial and political credit of their country; who, if they were unable to shake off the curse of slavery, would at least have striven to prevent the consequences of slavery from becoming the guiding and general law of the public policy of tue Union; who would have abstained from rapine, maintained peace, and adhered to the doctrines which once shed honor on the characters of American statesmen. Clay and Web-ster are still entitled to that name; but the time is past when they could guide the destinies of their country, and by casting them off in the hour of trial, the people of the United States have only rendered the vices of their present condition more conspicuous, and prepared the way for the increasing evils and excesses of their future career.

[From the London Morning Chronicle.] Throughout the struggle it is to be remarked now much more united and able the men and the interests of the South have showed themselves than the men and interests of the North. In the slaveholding States there is no hesitation, no division, no splitting of hairs and dispersion into parties. All vote as one man for principle which is by them cherished above all others. In the middle States, the supporters at once of Democracy and slavery showed more address, if the Whigs displayed better oratory. The partisans of Mr. Polk fully succeded in persuading the manufacturers of Pennsylvania that he was a sufficiently staunch prohibitionist. In New York, on the contrary, where lay the true strength of the Whigs, we see that strength frittered away and neutralized. The Native Americans had disgusted the Irish party, whilst the too prudent denunciation of Texas annexation offended the sticklers for national spirit and national glory who in the North cry out for conquest, even though that conquest should increase the slave-holding States of the South.

Although the election of Polk cannot but be favorable to the resuscitation of principles of free trade in America, nevertheless this is counterbalanced by other and great disadvantages. He has succeeded in a great measure by the cry of Texas annexation. Now, that he has succeeded, he canare evidently alarmed at the general indications of our growing prosperity and political importance, which are presented to them on all hands.

They have greedily caught up, and are ringing at the same time, the movements of Mr. Polk, unless he should turn out a very superior man, will be very much hampered by divergent views agonies of defeat. Even the silly assertions about the influence of foreigners in controlling the result of the election, are re-echoed; and a picture of the anarchy, nob violence, and utter demoralization of the United States, is drawn, which can not be contemplated by any intelligent observer.

But the very much nampered by divergent views of the different factions of the party which has elected him; and he may prove little able to effect either of the measures expected of him—the annexation or the repeal of the Tariff. Should this be the case, it will not be the first time that a President of the United States has turned out the contemplated by any intelligent observer. the very contrary of what has been expected of

as a great political movement, present to the elec-tion in Canada, which was going on at the very same time. There, in a land whose form of Government is constructed on the British model, we the turn the election has taken. "If the defini-discovered in the course of one election more tive result," says the Debats, "should confirm our painful evidences of demoralization, corruption present impression, and it is not easy to doubt it, and violence, than have been exhibited in this the election of Mr. Polk is certain, and we thus see the direction of public affairs, at a moment when it requires the most consummate experience, pass from the most capable hands into those of result of the whole, however, has been that both can be said is, that he is 'a remarkable mediocrity." It then goes on to show the state of the votes in favor of the two candidates, and having shown that the result must be in favor of Mr. rast history. Political movements in the United | Polk, it concludes-"The result will be to give the ascendant to the radical party; that is to say to a party which its very essence renders unfit for the re-establishment of order, and the consoli-

The opposition, papers, on the contrary, rejoice at the success of Mr Polk. The Presse declares that, although it does not usually mix itself up with the domestic politics of foreign countries, it cannot help congratulating France upon the failure of Mr. Clay, and the success of Mr. Polk.— It save, that Mr. Clay bad worked hard to establish the American System of Tariffs, which had been extremely injurious to several of the produc-tions of France; and that, if he had been elected, promises to that effect to his own party. The decision of both England and America on the two were discharged in November, 1844; And there

Freight offering for the United States, is about the same as when the last Boston steamer sailed hence; there is little briskness apparent in the shipping trade, and the rates remain unaltered.—

The rates are, for New York par racket Minimum and John Manitree, who was decreed in January, 1843; Gallatin M. Bibb and John Manitree, who was decreed in January, 1843; Gallatin M. Bibb hoop 17s. 6d.; machinery 20.

[From the National Intelligencer, December 24.] THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE. The subjoined documents were yesterday trans-nitted to the Senate by the President of the anction, for cash, the share aforesaid in the Rio mitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, in answer to a call made by that Grande and Texas Land Company, and also body:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1844. To the Senate of the United States:
I herewith transmit a letter from the Secretary

less of personal greatness or influence he could boast of, the better was he fitted to answer the expectations of his adherents. Whatever he may him at present as the delegate or instrument of the passions by which he has been thus strangely raised into this conspicuous position.

And in answer thereto, has the honor to transmit herewith extracts from the instructions of this | culty of Instruction is now full, consisting of five Department to Mr. King, dated April 23d, 1844, and from a despatch dated the 26th of August, 1844. These include all the instructions given to Mr. King, in relation to the subject referred to in the resolution. The main object of his mission the new States, and the foreign population in those States, over the more austere and dignified tions which have so long subsisted between the two countries; and, in the fulfilment of this purpose, it was left to his discretion, as he was, from his position in the Government, fully acquainted with the proposed measure of annexation in all its bearings, to adopt such course as might seem

heres to the pledges under which the Electors are | sion in that character, and a credential letter adlikely to raise him to the Chair, he is pledged to a Foreign war. The grounds on which General Jackson and his friends have given their support to Mr. Polk, are before the world; and we have to express to his Majesty assurances of the earnest desire by which the President continues to be animated to maintain unimpaired, and to strengthen, if possible, the very friendly relations so happily subsisting between the United States and France; and to that end the President relies with confi dence upon your general knowledge of the situaposition of the two countries with regard to each other, and upon your experience and discretion for a judicious co-operation in the cultivation and improvement of this good under-

standing between the two parties. • The instructions of this Department to your predecessors in the mission, to which you are rereuccessors in the mission, to which you are re-ferred as embodying the views entertained by the existing administration of this Government, to-gether with the other records and papers belong-ing to the Legation, will give you an adequate idea of the state of the relations between the U. States and France. These are at present, and have long been, of the most triendly kind; and, in entrusting them to your immediate charge and superintendence, the President indulges the confihope, as I have already intimated, that no efforts will be spared on your part to strengthen and confirm the sentiments of mutual good un-derstanding and respect prevailing between the two nations, and which are not less honorable to the character than advantageous to the interests of the parties. Special instructions upon important points at issue between the two Governments will be transmitted to you from time to time as

occasion for them may arise.

During your residence in France, you may sometimes be applied to to interpose in behalf of American citizens to obtain satisfaction for claims which they may have on his Majesty's Government, or the redress of grievances which they may experience in the course of their dealings and transactions. You will, in all such cases, where the intervention of the Government may be proper, according to the public law, afford such official aid as may appear to you likely to be useful, whether you have special instructions from this Department or not.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient ser-WM. R. KING, Esq., &c., &c.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. King-(Extract.) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, August 26, 1844. Sir. I have the honor to acknowledge the re-ceipt of your despatch (No. 2) dated July 31st, and to express my gratification at the result of your conversation with Mr. Guizot, especially that part of it which refers to the rumored pro test of the French Government, conjointly with that of Great Britain, against the proposed annex-ation of Texas to the United States. Such a step had it been taken by France, must have excited unkind feelings, and given to the United States just cause of complaint. The Government of the United States will confidently rely on the assurances of Mr. Guizot; and it is hoped that, neither separately nor jointly with any other Power, will France adopt a course which would seem so little in accordance with her true interests or the friendly relations which have so long

subsisted between the two countries. My reply to your first dispatch, which was for-warded by the last steamer, renders it unnecessary for me to enlarge on the topics presented in your last. In regard to Mr. Guizot's inquiry respecting a proposed guaranty of the independence of Texas, your reply was well-timed and judicious. The settled policy of the United States has been to avoid entering into such guaranties, except in cases of strong necessity. The present case offers no reason to warrant a deviation from that policy. On the contrary, it presents a strong ad-ditional reason why it should be adhered to, as ditional reason why it should be adhered to, as such a guaranty would permanently defeat the proposed measure of annexation, which both ntries seem anxious to advance. WILLIAM R. KING, Esq. &c.

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA:-At Rules taken in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Prince Edward county, the 4th day of November, 1844 :

Edward Dillon, Henry Dillon, James Webber and Nancy his wife, Berry Foster and Fanny his wife, Lucy Dillon, Thomas Dillon, and Jane service. We unite our hopes too, with the Valley Dillon, infants, who sue by their next friend, Star, that he may be induced to accept the nomi-George McKay, Plaintiffs: nation again—and to serve his District once more The children of John Dillon, deceased, who are

unknown, Fanny Rather, Manson Hardway ministration. The Ship ought to be pro and Nancy his wife, Benjamin Buster and Elizabeth his wife, William Dillon, Allen Watson, curator of the estate of James Dillon, deceased, and Mary Dillon, in her own right and as ad-ministratrix of James Dillon, deceased, Dfis. The defendants, the children of John Dillon, deceased, who are unknown, Fanny Rather, Manson Hardway and Nancy his wife, Benjamin their appearance and given security according to an Act of the General Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing that they are not inhabitants of this State. On the profession of the Court and composed by Mr. Philiphabitants of this State. On the profession of the court are not inhabitants of this State. On the profession of the court are not inhabitants of this State. On the profession of the court are not inhabitants of this State. On the profession of the court are not considered. Buster and Elizabeth his wife, not having entered inhabitants of this State: On the motion of the plaintiffs by counsel, it is entered at rules aforesaid, and accordingly ordered, that the said defendants, the children of John Dillon, deceased, who are unknown, Fanny Rather, Manson Hardway and Nancy his wife, Benjamin Buster and Elizabeth his wite, do appear at rules to be taken in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the first Monday in February next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the public news-papers, printed in the City of Richmond, for two

front door of the Court House of this county.

A Copy. Teste,
Dec. 27—w8w B. J. WORSHAM, C. C.

months successively, and also posted at the

TN the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia: Claims being contained in the inventories of the following Bankrupts, to wit—Of James H. Walshal, who was discharged in July, 1842; of Robert C. Johnson and William Johnson, who were discharged in September, 1842; of Robert W. Hunter and John A. Leseur, who were discharged in January, 1843; of Lee Thompson, who was discharged in March, 1843; of Joseph H. Worsham, who was discharged in May, 1843; of Amanso Coutinho, John Dunderdale and Hen--as robbers—as the most rapacious and unprinipled nation under heaven.

All these things, however, testify to the same

All these things, however, testify to the same

Treat routh, a truth, of which even a great portion of

Figure 3. The same of the same and America on the two
great questions of Texas and Oregon, will be
looked forward to, says the Presse, with great
following persons, who have been decreed Bankrupts, to-wit: Samuel S. Clark, who was decreed
in May, 1842; Archer Womack, who was deber, 1843; and the inventory of Ezekiel and Hyneman, who were decreed in December, 1842, contains a paragraph relative to the embarrassed pany—The Court doth order, that the General Assignee, after publishing a copy of this order, with a notice subjoined of the time and place of sale in the Richmond Enquirer, once ries as may not have been collected before the

time of the sale. A Copy—Teste:
P. MAYO, Clerk.

this Institution will commence on the first Mon-day in January. The location is beautiful, and unsurpassed in salubrity of climate. The arrange- of our foolish effort to carry out the theory of civil ments are such as to combine the advantages of lib. y, &c. 'Tis said, "misery loves company." a private with those of a public school. The Fa-

teachers.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each. The charge for all the necessary expenses of the year, without Piano Music, is \$128; with it, \$174. All such branches are taught as constitute a All such branches are taught as constitute a finished female education. Pupils from a distance, if desired, can remain during the vacations. Concerning the character of the teachers and their forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those who labored to set Mr. Van Buren forward the mournings (over the event) of those with those with

NEAR LYNCHBURG.—I again offer my Farm for sale, lying one and a half miles above Lynchburg, in the county of Amherst, it contains about five hundred and sixty acres, a large portion

of destroying the long-lived prejudices against the rights of man—until it shall have regenerated even Europe itself. Yours truly. To the Editors of the Enquirer :

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1844. The Texas Question-Members of Congress-The Speaker—The appointment of Committees— The Hon. Chesselden Ellis—The Letter-writer of the New York Herald, over the signature of

"The Member from Nebraska."

This great American question is the all-absorbing topic at present in the Capital of this great Nation, and the eyes of the people are upon their representatives, watching with eager anxiety every move that is made in Congress, because they are fearful of losing the "golden moment" Priciny Morning, December 27, 1844. We cordially welcome into our fraternity, the 'Augusta Democrat," published in Staunton, by Henry T. Wartmann, Esq., late of Harrison-"Our young friend has ever been a firm, fear-less and inflexible advocate of Democratic truth, and is entitled to the full confidence of his party. constitutional power, according to the views of Mr. Adams, then, to negotiate with Mexico upon never have reason to repent their course. He has And so has he our's. The "Augusta Demolaws of nations, inherent in all Governments .-

staunchest Republican principles, in a clear, neat and vigorous style. In addition to the exceilent creed which he has adopted, Mr. Wastmann takes the following manly, unequivocal ground "The plan for the immediate annexation of of Texas, has always had our warmest wishes. Because she of right belongs to us now; and because her people and our people anxiously desire it. The Government of the United States, by the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas, bas fully acknowledged her right to negotiate which has been solemnly sanctioned by the peo-ple through the ballot box in the election of Gov. Polk, it is not only constitutional, but it is our duty, as an independent nation of the earth, to which has been solemnly sanctioned by the and confirm treaties. Consequently, we believe the treaty negotiated by the Executive last Winmaintain that Independence, which was bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary fathers as a legacy worthy of perpetuation, by acquiring Texas.

We cannot exist as an independent nation without, because, if we lose Texas, British diplomater, ought to have received the sanction of the U. States Senate. The annexation of Texas will prove of immense advantage to our people, both in the North and in the South, and her loss will be the death-knell to our prosperity. If the present favorable opportunty for acquiring this beau-tiful country is neglected, she is lost to us forever! The Northern Federalists, who are allied with Great Britain in her philanthropic movement of abolishing slavery "throughout the world," have ing for Mr. Tyler and Mr. And we ask, where is the patriot, the American freeman, who would hesitate a moment to decide, not the honesty nor the independence to avow that to be their object, but evade the question, by whether she shall be ours now-or never? This, in our opinion, is the character of the present is-sue. We shall, therefore, advocate the adoption of measures for procuring her speedy admission into our Union, 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if rican measure, prompted by Mr. Tyler with feelings of deep devotion for the honor, glory and in-Once more we welcome Mr. Wartmann, and dependence of his country, because, as they say, it is a Southern measure concocted by Mr. Calhoun for the express purpose of destroying Northern interests. Is this so? Let us examine the We copy the following paragraph from the "Hon. A. A. CHAPMAN .- We announced week hearts. Where, and when, I ask, has the Northern Democracy, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, been sustained in their great

quasi Federal friends, whenever they had the

of the District if Gen. Chapman retires, but no matter who he is, he cannot be more worthy of Democratic support and confidence. What say We are most happy to unite our cordial tribute in favor of Gen. Chapman's talents, principles, I am no enlogist of Mr. Calhoun; in fact, he nation again-and to serve his District once more -during the first term at least, of Mr. Polk's Administration. The Ship ought to be properly calculated to perform this office, as men like Hopkins and John Winston Jones, are anxious or willing to do any thing inconsistent with their ho-My PRILLIPS' CONCERT.-It will be seen by MR. PRILLIPS CONCERT. It will be gives our advertising columns, that Mr. Phillips gives our advertising columns, that Mr. Phillips gives our advertising at the Theatre. We nor, which is identified with that of their coununderstand the programme will be unusually rich and varied, introducing for the first time,

try, to injure such a patriotic and magnanimous statesman as Sillas Whioirr, whom we of the genius and patriotism. No man is more dearly identified in feeling and principle with the South-ern Democracy than Silas Wright; and why should not Mr. Calhoun be equally identified with the Northern Democracy? Federalists in the North and the South are alike; they act in harmonious concert to break down the Constitution and consolidate the Government. Democrats in the North and the South are the same; they act together for the great purpose of preserving our free institutions and maintaining the Constitution in its original purity. Suppose Mr. This day being devoted here, as elsewhere, to gaiety and hilarity by some, and to worship by others, I have no details of business to write you. Chesselden Ellis is friendly to Mr. Calhoun, is that any reason why he should be so ungenerous-Many members from neighboring States have seized the opportunity afforded by the three days' ly denounced by "The Member from Nebrasko? holiday, to pay a flying Christmas visit to their This objection to that gentleman is puerile, and unworthy of one who professes to be a Democrat own firesides. So Washington looks comparaand a member of an American Congress. I hope for the honor of the nation, that no member of On the morrow, however, it is expected the allexciting subject of Texas will be brought up in the House for discussion. Yesterday's National Intelligencer contains part No. 3 of Mr. Gales Congress ever condescended to write such balderdash, in which there is neither logic nor reason and worse than that, he has no idea of syntar, and does not conjugate his rects. However, he professes to be a friend of annexation, which, I am Mexican Manifesto, in which, as is usual, (in Federal pleas on questions relative to our foreign relations,) it labors to prove that our Governdisposed to look upon as a ruse to enable him ment can do no right in an issue with a foreign the more successfully to defeat this great Amerination. That journal, backed as it is by the whole can measure. The object of the enemies of an-Federal influence of the country, may strive till nexation is, to get as many projects for that mea-sure introduced as they can, hoping that each indoomsday-may quadruple its extracts from lead-ing American statesmen, endeavoring to apply their precepts and example to a case totally difdividual will stick to his own, and thus defeat it by division. To give to you some idea of the ferent from the issues drawing out their opinions.

May pile up garbled quotations from every work
on international law, from Grotius down to motives of this writer, whom I am disposed to think is some penny a-liner loitering about the perlicus of the capital, in the employment of the Federal party, for the purpose of producing discord in the Democratic ranks, I make the following extracts from his letter verbatim, et litera-Wheaton-may bring to its aid every link in the chain of reasoning depended on by despots and aristocrats on the other side of the Atlantic to tim, et punctuatim, copied from the New York Herald, which will last forever as a memento

of the United States that two wrongs make a right-that a claim like that of Mexico to Texas, founded on usurpation and oppression, and at-tempted to be enforced by a system of cruelty that puts the very genius of civilization to the blush, contains a paragraph relative to the embarrassed condition of the "greatembodiment's" finances.—

is an object; else he may fail to obtain a loat, or a small fish, at least, from Mr. Polk. In no other way can any sone man explain the peculiar This is strange; for it is almost incredible that one of his shrewdness, who has received, from constitution of his committees—committees for the full understanding of the arrangement of first to last, such an enormous sum of public money, in the shape of salaries and perquisites, should have run through it all, together with the which would require a long article upon that subject alone. I will only say that his commitplumbs he has received from the United States | tees give great and wide-spread dissatisfactionto induce him, a timid man, to encounter such Bank and other heavy clients. To my mind, this fact is another serious objection to his filling dissatisfaction as he must have known would follow his appointments, there must have been powthe Presidential Chair. For no man is competent to manage the financial affairs of the public, who knows not how to manage his own. erful motives. Look at the Committee of Fo-reign Affairs—Ingersoll, it is well known, wishes pool explodes another Roorback. You recollect how industriously the Whigs, during the canvass, labored to create an impression that the The sale directed by the foregoing order, will take place in front of the City Hall, in the City of Richmond. It will commence on the 27th day of January next, at eleven o'clock, and be continued from day to-day, between the hours of eleven and three, until the sale shall be completed.

EDMUND CHRISTIAN, December 27—tu 1m General Assignee.

TAT ARRENTON (N. C.) FEMALE SEMI-

WARRENTON (N. C.) FEMALE SEMIment in pretty much the same tone and temper.
It looks on the success of Democratic principles
It looks on the success of Democratic principles

Wall, and tapear tone and temper.
It looks on the success of Democratic principles

Wall, and tapear tone and temper.

It looks on the success of Democratic principles

Wall, and tapear tone and temper.

It looks on the success of Democratic principles

Wall, and tapear tone and temper.

Wall, and tapear tone and temper. would obediently bring the prepared bill forward. The result has disappointed no one. "To enable Calhoun to bring offensive Texas measures before the House, and force his rivals amble and Resolutions, which were adopted ("by the grace of God") of England deprecated the election of Clay. It evinces no ordinary want of common sense on their part, too, that they great State of New York. This man took sides of a free State, success in imparting instruction, inquiries may be made of Thomas White, Esq. Petersburg, Va.; should take care of the rich and powerful, who, in turn, are to be looked to, to take care of the Esq., of Greenville, N. C.; John B. Sumervelle, Esq., Dr. H. L. Planmer, Wm. Plummer, Esq., which earlies are careful not to quote on this subject from journals speaking the sentiments of the party in Britain known as "Young England," which comprises the greater portion of the talent of the country with all the Americanism of feeling. That party are bringing vast strength of the country when the files of the Committee on Elections, of which he was a member, some old petition that had no business there, and of the country with all the Americanism of feeling. That party are bringing vast strength of the country when the files of the Committee on Elections, of which he was a member, some old petition that had no business there, and of the country with all the Americanism of feeling. That party are bringing vast strength of the country when the files of the Committee on Elections, of which he was a member, some old petition that had no business there, and for the better organization of the Military spirit, now in a drooping and languishing condition may be revived, and for the better organization of the Military spirit, now in the files of the call of a Convention of Officers, to be held in the call of a Convention of Officers to be held in the call of a Convention of Officers to be held in the call of a Convention of Officers, to be held in the call of a Convention of Officers, to be held in the call of a Convention of Officers, to be held in the call of a Convention of Officers, to be held in the call of a Convention of Officers, to be held in the call of a Convention of Officers, to be held in the call of a Convention of Officers, to be held in the call of a Convention of Officers, to be held in the call of a Convention of Officers, to be held in the call of a Convention of Officers, to be held in the call of a Convention mind, information and energy to bear in the work of reforming the Government and institutions of England. They labor not for the advancement of sects, classes, cliques and individuals, but for the good of the mass of society. They have ta
we will be proported a few weeks afterwards a min
leastly a warm delence of Mr. Tyler. This was for the better organization of the Militia of the State.

State.

Resolved, That we deem the office of Brigade Inspector essentially necessary, and do most earnestly recommend the restoration of those Offineently principles of our way. Declaration of In
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Resolved, That we deem the office of Brigade Inspector essentially necessary, and do most earnestly recommend the restoration of those Offineently principles of our way. Declaration of the Militia of the State.

brighter, until it shall have done its destined work | man, destitute of talent and of influence, upon a |

committee vitally important to the interests of N.
York city and of the whole North?

"Col. Benton will adhere to his impracticable
bill, and Calhoun to his absurd and disgraceful
treaty; but I think we shall be able to put them both down, and carry a reasonable measure. To prostrate Mr. Wright, Mr. Calhoun would be willing to lose Texas by insisting upon the defunct Treaty; to gain a mission, Ingersoll will aid him; to reap the harvest that would follow the overthrow of Wright, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Buchanan, and Gen. Cass, will probably join Mr. Calhoun, knowing that the North will never support Mr. Calhoun after he shall have thus acted. And

such are great men! "But, sir, Mr. Calhoun, nor Col. Benton, can be allowed to kill the Texas measure by their absurd measures. The people of the South want Texas far more than they desire to elevate men. of acquiring that beautiful country, which was given away by Mr. John Quincy Adams in 1819, Hence a substitute will be brought forward at an when he negotiated the Florida Treaty with Don early day, under auspices of an imposing characteristics. when he negotiated the Florida Treaty with Don Louis de Onis, and who, after he was elected to ter, that will supercede the exploded treaty. Such the Presidency through the instrumentality of Mr. Clay, offered to negotiate with Mexico for its re-acquisition, and that, too, before Spain had acknowledged her independence. If we had the Illinois, and hosts of others—not applicants for of-fice—not adherents of Calhoun and Wright—but the subject, before her independence had been acknowledged by Spain, why have we not the same with folded arms and see Texas whistled arms by constitutional power now to negotiate with Texas upon the same subject, before her independence is country. I think but few members will vote for acknowledged by Mexico? The Constitution is the defunct treaty; I hope we shall not vote on it at crat" is handsomely printed. The selections are excellent—and his Prospectus proclaims the excellent—and his Prospectus proclaims the laws of nations, and who is governed by Charles Jared Ingersoll.

patriotic motives in the advancement—steadily, but surely—of the great principles which brought about the American Revolution, will deny that power, because it is coeval with the great principles laid down by Vattel, and other writers upon the laws of nations, inherent in all Constants. Wright is not unwilling to allow Mr. Calhoun to play his cards without the slightest interruption, If this is the fundamental law of nations, by which believing that he will so manage the matter as to we are governed in the present instance, and kill the annexation, himself, and his associates,

without injuring him (Wright;) and as to Col. Benton, that he is an impracticable "The second statement is, that I have not time to show, demonstratively, on this occasion, that the Speaker's other appointments are in strict con-sonance with the principles that governed him in the selection of Ingersoll, Ellis, &c., &c. I would not, for the world, insinuate against him the charge of inconsistency. On the contrary, I hold cy will prevail, and we shall be completely sur-rounded by her armaments, both by land and sea. people, and nations, and kindreds, and tongues, that he has had but one governing motive in all of His mistake in doing for Mr. Tyler and Mr. Calhoun so much more than he could do for others, was, in reality, but a misiake-an error of the head, not of the saying it will give a preponderating influence, in heart. If he could, by any possibility, do as a political point of view, to the South; and, by much for any body else that have the power to this act of political legerdemain, they appeal to the Northern Democrats to defeat this great Amemay rely that he would cheerfully do it. It, therefore, Messrs. Tyler and Calhoun got too big a slice, it was their 'good luck.' Mr. Tyler has been famous for his good luck. I hope and beg

that no reader may recall the old adage to mind. John W. Jones is too intelligent a man to subject for one moment, with honest American make an obscure appointment upon such an important Committee, and that, too, when a great American question is to be discussed, and the nation watching eagerly for its final consummation. From the very fact that the Speaker ap-pointed Mr. Ellis to such an important position, constitutional and inalienable rights, by these not do this and announce himself as a candidate, that the Convention which is proposed to be held in Union, will nominate him, and that he will accept that nomination. His course, we know, has setts? Have they done it in Massachusetts? Have they done it in the gallant Star of the setts? Have they done it in the gallant Star of the splaced, by every Democrat in Virginia, than East, Maine? New Hampshire, true to her principles, never trusted them. Have they done it in Connecticut? Have they done it in N York? Have no Whig in it who will be able to measure interests to him again, if he will consent to act in the representative capacity. The General is a man of ability, and industry, and has ever inflexion of ability, and industry, and has ever inflexion of a swer, in no instance have they been magnanimous swer, in no instance have the swer and the swer enough to respect a minority, much less protect their interests. The true, honest and faithful allies of the Northern Democracy, are the South inatter whether he is from the South, the North, councils, to uphold the principles and carry out the policy, which will mark the administration of Col. Polk. We do not know who is the choice of Col. Polk. We do not primitive purity; and, during the darkest period the altar of their common country, settle all mithe late war, stood firm and unmoved by the nor differences, and not quarrel about the modus Northern Democracy, in defending our national operandi by which Toxas may be annexed; but honor, while their New England Federal friends secure the the invaluable prize before the "golden

were concocting treason against their country, in a Convention held at Hartford with closed doors.

ALGERNON SYDNEY.

I am no enlogist of Mr. Calhoun; in fact, he needs none. His patrictic course during the late war, his towering intellect; his lofty patrictism; his guarded jealousy of the rights of the States; his opposition to the centralizing and consolidation. EXTRACT of a letter from "Phillippa, Barboua Co., Va., in States, his opposition to the centralizing and consolidation." I fear that our opponents desire us to ing doctrines of the Federal party, are monuments of the purity of his character, which will live in the history of his country a land-mark for future statesmen. "The Mcmber from Nebrasha," if such he be, is greatly mistaken in supposing that Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Tyler, George W. Hopkins and John Winston Jones, are anxious or willing to be called Locos, and it seems to me of sufficient importance to be noticed by the De-

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

DRAPERSVILLE, MECKLENBURG Co., December 10, 1844. You are requested to announce Col. Peyton R. Burwell as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature of Virginia. MANY VOTERS.

Notice.-A meeting of the Democratic party of Orange county will be held at January Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Disdate for the Spring election. A full attendance of the Democratic voters is earnestly solicited by MANY DEMOCRATS.

The Madisonian of Tuesday afternoon says We understand that the Supreme Court, at its present term, has decided in favor of the Government the question of its right to collect duties under the Compromise law, during the period which intervened between the first July, 1842, when the Tariff of duties as regulated by that law ceased,

and the new law commenced. MILITARY CONVENTION At a meeting of the Officers of the 19th Regi-ment, and those attached thereto, held at the Artillery Gun House on Monday evening, December 23, 1844; on motion, Col. Thomas B. Bigger was called to the Chair, and Lt. Geo. H Tompkins appointed Secretary.

Major Chas. H. Hyde offered the following

Resolved, That the Officers of the 19th Regiment, and those attached thereto, concur in the call for a Convention of the Officers of the State, and suggest the third Monday in January (the 20th) for holding said Convention.

The following officers were appointed delegates to the Convention: Col. Samuel S. Myers, Col. tim, et punctualim, copied from the New York
Herald, which will last torever as a memento
of "The Member from Nebraska", and as a
piece of composition unequalled in the science of
political economy:—

"Texas is all the go here—all look upon it as
a beacon by which to steer. The Speaker lives
in a district, Whig by 250—hence, to please Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Dallas, and the lesser lights,
is an object; else he may fail to obtain a loaf, or W. N. Nicholas, and Adjutant T. C. Rice.

On motion, the following committee were ap-pointed to select a place for holding the Convention: Capt. Ellis, Lient. Tompkins, Lieut. Scott, Lient. Ritchie, and Lieut. Ancarrow. The following resolution was offered by Maj. Munford and adopted:

Resolved, That it be respectfully suggested to the delegations of the respective Regiments of the Commonwealth, that they appear in uniform during the session of the Convention. Motion made that the proceedings be published in the City papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. B. BIGGER, President. GEO. H. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

The Committee appointed to select a place for the sittings of the said Convention, have selected the Gun House of the Richmond Fayette MILITARY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 45th Regiment Virginia Militia, held at Stafford Court House, on Tuesday, December 10th 1844, Col. Wm. H. Stone was called to the Chair, and Capt. William Brent appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, Capt.

James M. Taliaferro offered the following Preof the want of tact on the part of the Federalists, in making the quotations, which prove them to have been insincere in enderoring to induce the pennle to believe that the Grant of the Country and the federalists in them in the North, or to vote against them, and thus embrace destruction in the South, the Speaker of a better state of organization and discipline, and has become er took six of the nine members upon the com-mittee from out of the most reliable of the Tyler and, whereas, the old Virginia Bill of Rights

> Resolved, That the same spirit which has aside last Spring-was in daily intercourse with prompted our brother Officers of the different Re-Major Hopkins and other Virginia members who

On motion of Major James R. Benson, it was Resolved, That every officer attached to the 45th Regiment be appointed delegates; and that our Representative, John G. Hedgman, Esq., be also appointed to attend said Convention. On mo-

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Recorder and Star the Richmond Enquirer and Whig. WM. H. STONE, Chairman, WILLIAM BRENT, Secretary.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Thursday, Dec. 26, 1844.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a com-munication from the 2nd Auditor, transmitting a statement of loans made by the State to joint stock companies, in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 18th inst.-laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed:
A bill authorizing a separate election in each of the counties of Nansemond, Kanawha, Hampshire,

Louisa and Alleghany, and two in the county of Jackson; and also, to change the place of holding a separate election in each of the counties of Nansemond and Giles;
A bill changing the times of holding the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for

Frederick county;
A bill authorizing a sale of certain property belonging the devisees and legatees of Robert B

A bill allowing Cromwell Orrick further time to establish his terry;
A bill to extend the boundaries of the town of Petersburg; A bill amending the act passed 18th January,

1837, concerning roads in the county of Rockbridge A bill cencerning Mary Batte, of the county of

Brunswick.

Bills were read a first and second time The Speaker laid before the House a communi ation from the Auditor of Public Accounts transmitting the statement, called for by a resolution of the 20th inst., relative to the sales of delinquent land, and of waste and unappropriated land, which on motion of Mr. STEPHENSON, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROADUS of Culpeper, offered the fol-

lowing resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed: Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virgi-nia, That the time allowed to claimants on the State of Virginia for revolutionary land bounty, to present the same for adjustment, by joint reso ution adopted February 4, 1842, be extended from

the first of March, 1845, as fixed in that resolution, to the 1st March, 1847. 2. Resolved, That the Register of the Land of Virginia is hereby instructed to publish this reso lution in such newspapers of this State as have the most general circulation, for information of claimants.

On motion of Mr. FULTON of Wythe. Resolved, That the Committee for Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of authorising judges of adjoining circuits to hold intermediate or special terms, which may be appointed by the judge of the circuit, when from any cause the judge appointing the terms may be unable to hold the Court, or be disqualified from presiding at the trial of any cause.

On motion of Mr. McRAE, the Report of

the Committee on Roads against the petition of the President and Directors of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company, asking a suspension in the payment of dividends to the State, was recommitted to said committee Petitions, &c., were presented and referred to By Mr. TOLER, of the others of the 53d

117th and 131st Regiments, for an act authorizing them to train at any place within their bounds that a majority of the officers present at their future trainings may select; By Mr. STEPHENSON, of John A. Webb.

for correction of an error in the taxation of certain lands in the county of Marshall; By Mr. PARRIOTT, of citizens of Marshall, remonstrating against the prayer of the Bahi-more and Ohio Railroad Company for right of By Mr. STROTHER, of Mary L. Shackle-

ford, for payment of her account for teaching poor children;

ELIZABETH FERGUSON, both of Chesterfield county Married, at the residence of Dr. Boyd, in Married, at the residence of Dr. Boyd, in King and Queen county, on the 24th instant, by the Reverend Thomas P. Evans, Mr. Edwis Cocke of Richmond, to Miss Berry F. G. Rowe, eddest daughter of the late Francis Rowe, Esq., of

King and Queen county, Virginia. Married, at Louisa Court House, on Thursday the 19th instant, Mr. A. W. Talley, to Miss Clementina Chiles, all of that place. Married, on the 20th instant, by the Reverend M. Atkinson, Mr. Francis Tompkins of Richmond, to Miss Mary Valuez of Hanover.

MARINE JOURNAL

High Water this day at 51 o'clock, P. M.

ARRIVED. Steamer Curtis Peck, Davis, Norfolk, Steamer Yacht, Sandford, Norfolk. Steamer Columbus, Parrish, Baltimore, sun-

Schr. Mary and Virginia, Wheeler, Eastern Shore, Maryland, lumber. Schr. Arkansas, Marshall, Baltimore, lumber. Barque Parthian, Allen, New Orleans, sundries to Webb, Bacon & Co., Patteson & Burr, Davenport & Allen, Ludlam, Preston & Co. Barque Bachelor, Horton, New Orleans, sugar and molasses, to Dunlop, Moneure & Co.

Boston, Dec. 21 .- Arrived, Schr. Wave, Ro gers, from Richmond-cleared, Schr. Grand Island, LeCount; and Forest, Atkins, for Norfolk BALTIMORE, Dec. 25 .- Cleared, Schr. Heroine, Hollingshead, for Norfolk and Richmond. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 21st,-Cleared, Schr. Alice A. Pendergast, Stevens, for Richmond

THEATRE. MR. HENRY PHILLIPS'
Last Concert, and positively his only appearance

this Season, on Friday Evening, Dec. 27, 1841.

M.R. PHILLIPS will, on this occasion, present a bill of unrivalled attraction, corps. MI sent a bill of unrivalled attraction, consisting of some new Songs, which have never before been presented to the public. Particulars in the Programmes, which will be found at the Musi-Stores, Thompson's Our House, and the Ex-The Piano Forte used for Mr. Phillips' Concert, has been kindly furnished by Mesers. Nash & Woodhouse, from the manufactory of Messrs.

Stolart, Worcester and Dunham, New York.

3.4 Admission.—Boxes, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents
Gallery, 50 cents. Gallery exclusively for Colored Persons, entrance on 7th street, 50 and 25 cents. Tickets and seats secured at the Box Office from 12 to 2, on the days of the Concerts. Tick

ets can also be procured during the day at P. H. Taylor's, Nash & Woodhouse's, Drinker & Morris's, Thompson's "Our House," and at the Ex-Doors to open at half-past 6, and the Concert to commence at half-past 7 o'clock precisely. Smoking in all parts of the Theatre strictly prohibited. An efficient Police will be in auct-

A. FISCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 111 Main A. street, a few doors below the Argus office, Wheeling, Va., will attend promptly and faith-

fully to any business entrusted to his care, or in his profession. Hon. Judge J. L. Fry, Wheeling, Va. Hon. Judge I. S. Pennybacker, New Market,

H. W. Gilmer, Esq., Charlottesville, Va. H. W. & J. J. Fry & Co., Richmond, Va. Col. W. H. Woodley, University of Va. Dec 27-2t.

BIGGER'S PRIZE OFFICE.-Drawing of the Pokomoke River Lottery, Class No. 61 55 41 11 51 78 45 23 46 17 63 68 3 29 3

Ticket Nos. 23 61 63-a small prize of \$150 sold and paid by Bigger.

Drawing of the Pokomoke River Lottery.

77 51 65 26 67 53 42 17 71 23 31 57 72 Ticket Nos. 17 42 51—still another capital sold 75 Nos.-13 drawn ballots. A

Drawing of a fine little Lottery comes to hand by to-day's mail. Capitals—\$10,000, 3,000, 2. 500, 2,000, 1,600, 1,410, &c., &c. 75 numbers, 13 ballots. Tickets \$4. THOS. B. BIGGER, Managers' Office. HOYT'S PRIZE OFFICE, No. 3 Exchange, Richmond.

Business of nearly all kinds being suspended, the only chance to make money is at Hoyt's.

\$25,000 in one scheme to-day, and 4,000 in another, may be had at Hoyt's. Packages \$5.75—
warranted to draw 2.50. Single tickets \$1.

HOYT,S OFFICE,